

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. VII.—NO. 183.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1884.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

RUMORS have been flying as to important changes to be made in Mr. ARTHUR'S Cabinet at a very early date, amounting to a triangular transfer of Mr. MORTON, Mr. FOLGER and Mr. BREWSTER each to a post held by another of the group. The statement professed to be made on very high authority; but it was inherently improbable that Mr. ARTHUR would send Mr. BREWSTER to Paris, or would expect Mr. FOLGER to be content with the Attorney-Generalship. If a change were to be made at all, it would be more radical in its character; and the rumors of a change, although contradicted on very high authority, seemed to be supported by the absence of the Secretary of the Treasury from Mr. ARTHUR'S first state dinner, for a reason which, even if true, was certainly somewhat trifling.

In response to the demand for information from the House of Representatives, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN has made an important report with regard to the exclusion of American pork from European countries. It shows that not only France and Germany, but Italy, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Greece, have taken steps to shut out our hog products as detrimental to the health of their people, while the Governments of Belgium, Switzerland and England have resisted a demand from interested parties for the same action. He also shows that our national Government has been satisfying itself that this unfriendly action has not been justified by the facts, American hogs being less affected by hog cholera and trichinae than those of European countries. He recommends, however, that Congress shall take no action in the matter until a report has been received from a Government commission appointed by the President to investigate the charges, as he expects that the effect of this report will be to cause the removal of the restrictions in some, at least, of these countries. He also suggests, as preferable to a specific law for retaliation in this particular business, an extension of the President's power to take action in such matters as occasion may require. The likelihood that these suggestions will receive proper attention from Congress is much greater than it was two weeks ago, as the heat of feeling in our Western representatives has somewhat cooled and there is a disposition to move more slowly.

THE Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior unite in finding fault with the examinations conducted by the Civil Service Reform Commission in the case of candidates for appointments in their departments. As regards one of the four candidates Mr. CHANDLER has seen fit to refuse after the Commission had given them certificates, there can be no doubt of his unfitness for any clerkship in any department. From the specimen given of his answers, it is evident that he is unable to spell ordinary English words or to write a grammatical sentence; and it is surprising that the Commissioners should have given a certificate in this case. Perhaps the competitive principle in the examinations is responsible for unhappy selections of this kind. In a pass-examination a candidate would have to come up to a certain standard of excellence, or else he would be rejected. In competitive examinations, the man who makes the best answers must be supposed to secure the appointment, however bad his answers may be in themselves. It is evident that a combination of the two forms of examination is needed to secure fit persons. But in this instance we must presume that of all the applicants who appeared before the Commission not one was competent for the place. In discussing the Reform, it always has been assumed that there would be an abundance of desirable applicants, and that none would be held back by the prospect of an examination who would have sought the place, if there had been none.

Mr. CHANDLER objects to two others of the four as being women, and therefore not fitted for the special appointments he had in view. His objection to the fourth, if truthfully reported, was so trifling as to deserve no serious attention. It is evident from this action, and from the tenor of Mr. TELLER'S remarks on the subject, that the Reform has

opponents in high places, and that these have discovered some of the weak points in its practical administration.

THAT Judge KELLEY'S proposal to suspend the coinage of silver dollars is not a personal whim of that gentleman, but enjoys the support of those European economists who favor the restoration of silver to its place in the world's currency, is seen by a letter he has received from Dr. OTTO ARENDT, the secretary of the German Association of Bimetallists. Dr. ARENDT says: "Your principles are entirely shared by me, and by CERNUSCHI, GIBBS, PIERSON, VIOLLOX, LAZZATI and LAVELÈVE. As I know from correspondence with all the leading bimetallists of Europe, all hope for the victory of bimetallism by the suspension of the BLAND Bill. . . . If you think it useful, the bimetallist societies of England, Belgium and Germany will send an address to Congress, praying for the passage of your bill in the interests of bimetallism." Dr. ARENDT and his friends perceive that England's relations with India constitute the key to the situation so far as silver is concerned, and that nothing but constraint in that quarter will lead England to the steps which must precede an international agreement on the subject.

THE bill reported by Mr. HOAR to strengthen the severity of previous legislation against Mormonism seems to us to go farther than the Supreme Court is likely to regard as within the bounds of Constitutional action. It proposes to transfer the entire property of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints to a body of trustees appointed by the President, and to devote it to the maintenance of public schools in the Territory. It especially proposes to confiscate to this purpose the fund for the promotion of Mormon immigration from Europe, and to declare the existence of such a fund in itself illegal.

It is easy to see that the accumulation of real estate and other property in the hands of the corporation known as the Church of the Latter-Day Saints is extremely undesirable, and that, as was done with the property of the Roman Catholic Church in New York, Missouri, and some other States, its distribution to the custody of local bodies of trustees within a reasonable time, under penalty of confiscation, would be both just and politic. It is against public policy to permit the accumulation of great estates in mortmain, and any reasonable measure to break up such estates has the sanction of precedent and of experience. But the unconditional confiscation of church property, because it has been invested in an undesirable manner in the control of a centralized body, is a proceeding such as the Constitution does not warrant, even in Congress's dealings with a Territory. Nor is it easy to see on what grounds it can be maintained that a fund for the promotion of immigration is illegal. The other States and Territories in our farther West have such funds, and supply them from their ordinary revenue. It is true that these promote immigration without reference to religious belief; but the Utah authorities will not be found to admit that they do otherwise, nor will it be easy to furnish legal proof of the notorious fact that none but converts to the established church of the Territory profit by the arrangement.

The bill seems to set precedents which every religious body and every Western State will do well to resist as mischievous.

MR. EVANS, Representative from the Seventh Pennsylvania District, has introduced in the House the bill providing for the relief of local and State taxation by utilizing the national surplus, suggested in these columns recently, and having been read a first and second time it was referred to the Committee on Education.

As to this measure, however, or any other intended to promote in any way the work of education, South or North, not much is to be expected apparently from a committee of which Mr. AIKEN of South Carolina is chairman. We judge from an interview in a Chicago paper in which he appears as discrediting plans to give national aid to the Southern schools, and indicating his expectation that no legislation of that kind will be adopted. It is possible he may be wrongly represented, and we hope this is the case.

THE bill for the relief of General FITZ-JOHN PORTER has passed the House by a vote of one hundred and eighty-four yeas to seventy-eight nays. Eighteen Republicans voted with the majority and one Democrat with the minority. Of the majority, forty-six served in the Rebel army and sixteen in the Union army. Of the minority, forty-three served in the Union army or navy, and none on the other side.

That the bill will pass in the Senate without a long debate is extremely improbable, and Mr. LOGAN intends to present the memoranda and documents prepared by General GARFIELD for the speech against General PORTER's reinstatement which he intended to deliver in the House in the spring of 1880. This is of importance, as the friends of the bill have been appealing to General GARFIELD's vote for a court of inquiry as indicating his readiness to reverse his vote given in the original court-martial. It is well known, however, to his friends that he regarded the findings of this second tribunal as unwarranted by the evidence and its proceedings as unconstitutional. He was prepared to resist to the utmost any proposal to give effect to its finding by Congressional action.

MR. MORRISON's bill for the alteration of the tariff in the direction of Free Trade has been presented to the House and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. A great deal of interest was felt in it, but rather as indicating the probable line of division between the two wings of the Democratic party than as showing what this Congress is likely to do with the tariff. The bill as it stands is not a tariff bill in the ordinary sense of the word. It is merely a statement of certain general maxims in accordance with which Mr. MORRISON would like to see the present duties reduced, and an enumeration of the articles which he would add to the free list. It is such a proposal as an English Chancellor of the Exchequer might submit to Parliament as a preliminary to proposing a bill in accordance with them. No Congress would be guilty of imposing on the Treasury the duty of applying these general and sometimes inconsistent rules to the collection of import duties. It will remain to the Committee to vote upon Mr. MORRISON's general proposals, and if they approve them to direct their clerical force to prepare a tariff bill which shall embody them. It would have been better, if the English method could have been followed in this case, and the House had voted on these general propositions, and then instructed the Committee to have the bill prepared.

One clear objection to the proposal as it stands is that it will leave a large surplus of revenue accumulating in the national treasury as before. The advocates of tariff reduction have based their demand for it on the necessity for reducing the revenue to the amount required for the expenditures of the national Government. Yet not one of them ventures to propose a measure which shall solve the problem presented by the existence of a surplus. The reductions of duties made last year have not effected such a reduction of revenue as was expected from them, and this for a very obvious reason. Under lower duties there has been a great increase of importations in several lines, notably in woollens. While the Government has collected less revenue from each consignment than before, the number of these has so increased as to keep the revenue much nearer the old figure than was expected. Mr. MORRISON counts on a reduction of revenue proportional to his reduction of duties. But if his proposal were adopted importations would be stimulated still farther and with the same result. Even were they not so, the surplus would continue to be out of all proportion to the national needs, both for current expenses and the extinction of the debt. And so long as he and his friends regard the abolition of the surplus as the goal of their revenue reforms they must go on paring away the duties and enlarging the free list, until even the shadow of Protection promised in the Ohio resolution will be taken away. In truth, there can be no sensible legislation on the subject of the tariff until the surplus question has been settled independently of it.

AMONG the important newspapers, *The Times* of New York is almost alone in the support it extends to Mr. MORRISON's proposals. It refuses to regard them as possessing any partisan character, as they are opposed by many Democrats and "represent substantially the views of a large part, if not of the great majority, of the Republican party. . . . The MORRISON bill is not Free Trade, and opposition to it is not in any decent sense the support of Protection." Our contemporary seems to feel itself competent, not only for the exposition of its own views of finance, but for saying what ought to be the opinions of its adversaries, and what must be the views of a party with which it is entirely out of sympathy on

this question. If Mr. MORRISON's bill represents the views of a majority of the Republican party, then no party ever was so grossly misrepresented by its political leaders, its national and State conventions, and its published declarations of principles. Mr. MORRISON's bill proposes to deal with the national tariff simply with reference to the revenue needed by the national Government, while retaining the large body of excise taxation for the purpose of making great reductions in the tariff possible. It is therefore "a tariff for revenue only" in the narrow sense of that term; and on that issue, as *The Times* itself admitted, General HANCOCK was defeated and Mr. GARFIELD elected in 1880.

As the difference between a protective and a revenue tariff is one in degree and not in kind, it is easy to represent any proposal as not inconsistent with Protection. But, as Lord FALKLAND said of STAFFORD's treason, anyone knows the difference between a tall man and a short one as soon as he sees them together, although he may not be able to say exactly how many inches and lines are needed to make the difference. And anyone who looks at Mr. MORRISON's bill knows to which category it belongs.

Our contemporary's zeal for the Free Trade cause sometimes leads it to make statements which are not borne out by the facts. It said last Sunday that American commerce "is crushed and held down by the law which says to the American citizen: 'You cannot own a ship unless you employ an American to build it.'" *The Times* knows as well as anybody that there is no law on the national statute-book which forbids Americans to buy and own ships of foreign build.

THE reduction of the public debt during the month of January, stated by the "cash in Treasury" method, was \$11,958,003, and since July 1st last it has been \$65,007,487. As a matter of fact, however, there was really no cancellation of bonds in January of any considerable amount, the total outstanding remaining almost the same as at the end of December.

THE death of WENDELL PHILLIPS removes from us a figure of national magnitude. Mr. PHILLIPS was an extraordinary man, both in his weakness and in his strength. He takes rank among the greatest orators of our century, being, indeed, one of those men who remind us that there are personal energies and forces whose scope and operation are incalculable. While disdaining the arts of the rhetorician and basing his appeal to his audience simply upon his intense personal convictions, he could sway multitudes who dissented from him in their calmer moments, by infecting them with personal enthusiasm as could no other man in our political life, unless it were Mr. LINCOLN. But unlike Mr. LINCOLN the persuasion of the moment in most cases did not harmonize with the deliberate judgment of his audiences. While Mr. PHILLIPS was a great power in the struggle against the national recognition of slavery, he never became the accepted leader of any large part of the American people, and in after life he frittered away his wonderful powers in the advocacy of small measures and even personal whims. His adherence to the fortunes of General BUTLER may be regarded as the highest point in his eccentricity. The essential weakness of the man was his capacity for an enthusiasm that stood in no right relation to facts. This made him great for the hour and small by the year. As a consequence, he has produced no effect proportional to his wonderful gifts of utterance. In his personal relations and especially in his life-long devotion to his invalid wife, he was a man of singularly pure and estimable character, and his death is a source of private sorrow to multitudes who had no sympathy with many of his public aims.——Elsewhere, his character, traits and career are somewhat more fully discussed in a contributed article, with whose conclusions we agree in the main, though not in every particular.

CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION has been caused at Albany by a proposal to limit the hours of labor exacted of the drivers and conductors of street-cars to twelve in the twenty-four. It is argued with some force that such a law would fail to accomplish its purpose. In more than one instance, the State of New York has undertaken to enact laws determining the legal hours of labor. In no instance have these produced the result aimed at. It may be asked, however, whether there is not some radical defect in a system of government which permits its own statutes to become a dead letter without making a single effort for their enforcement.

Most of the opponents of the proposed law denounce it as Socialistic, and declare that the State has no right to interfere in this way with the

relations of employer and employed. We fail to see the force of this objection. The principle that the State may interfere with general legislation to secure the health and safety of any class which is unable to achieve these for itself—not to set aside their judgment as to what is best for them, but to give that judgment a force it could not have unless embodied in a law,—has been recognized both in England and in most of our own States for many years past. Laws to restrict the hours of labor for children and married women are on the statute-books of nearly every civilized country. There is no reason in principle why men as well as women and children should not be regarded as proper subjects for legislation of this kind. Those who work in the service of the street-railroad companies are required to labor fourteen and even more hours a day, to the manifest injury of their health and the deterioration of their social condition. Besides this, the public has a direct interest in the matter. Lives are taken and serious injuries inflicted every day by our street cars, and the more the drivers and conductors are overworked the greater will be the likelihood of accidents occurring through their inability to give proper attention to their business. In their case and still more in that of the great railway lines, the requirements of public safety demand the limitation of the hours of labor by laws well enforced.

THE suit of M. FEUARDENT against General DI CESNOLA for libel has attracted wide attention because of its connection with the controversy as to the authenticity of the collection of Cypriote art in the Metropolitan Museum of New York City. The prosecutor having attacked General DI CESNOLA and his collection in unmeasured terms, elicited in retort an impeachment of his own motives and character which resulted in the recent suit. On two of the three points involved, the jury found for the defence; on the third there was a disagreement. The verdict seems to give a general satisfaction, although it displeases those gentlemen who have united with M. FEUARDENT in the attacks on General DI CESNOLA's character and conduct. The tone in which these assaults were conducted from the start indicated that something more than a scientific interest had prompted them; and, while it has been made out that General DI CESNOLA and his assistants showed a defective judgment in some of the "restorations" they undertook, it seems to us that nothing has been proven that impugns the great value of the collection which New York City so generously purchased in the interest of art archaeology.

THE strike of the Pittsburgh glass-workers has terminated in a compromise by which the workmen receive a good part of what they had asked, and a sliding-scale basing wages upon prices has been adopted for the future. Some of our contemporaries refer to this as though it were a novelty in the direction of co-operation between labor and capital. But it is no more than an extension to this trade of an arrangement long ago adopted among the iron-workers and nail-makers of Western Pennsylvania; and, as a strike of some years ago among the former shows, it furnishes no absolute security against fresh disagreements between master and men.

Among the Fall River cotton-spinners a general strike has been provoked by an attempt to reduce wages to something like the level of the hard times of a few years back. There is a general feeling that the employers at Fall River are not entitled to much public sympathy. In their last great disagreement with their workmen, they flatly refused to accept a proposal for arbitration, although this method of adjusting disputes has been in use for years back among their rivals in Lancashire. They now propose to solve the difficulties of a period of depression by taking steps to reduce still farther the cost of production, although the prices of their products are already as low as is desirable, and even lower. They do not propose to relieve the market by restricting production, which would commend itself to the common sense of the world as the better way out of the difficulty.

THE delay of the President in filling the two vacancies in the Philadelphia places—the district attorneyship and pension agency,—excites much unfavorable comment. Whatever conclusion he shall reach as to men, it is gravely complained of that he should so long postpone any conclusion at all, causing serious inconvenience to the public business, and the additional consequence of making it said that the delay is for political effect, at the instance of advisers who wish to secure this or that class of delegates to Chicago.

In Delaware, as to the judgeship, the same sort of situation exists, though there has not been a vacancy so long. The advocates of

ex-Judge FISHER have the reputé generally of trying to get him appointed on the ground that this will secure Mr. ARTHUR six delegates from Delaware. But the President's record in regard to judicial appointments has been a good one so far, and it is incredible that he means to stain it now.

THE Legislature of Kentucky has elected Mr. BLACKBURN, the well-known member of the House of Representatives, to the vacant Senatorship. Mr. CARLISLE would have been chosen, had he not decidedly refused to allow his name to be used. Of the two men we certainly should have preferred Mr. CARLISLE, but either is better than Mr. WILLIAMS, the present Senator. The struggle in the Democratic caucus was conducted with an urbanity which does credit to those who engaged in it, though there are some charges that money was used to influence the result.

The Legislature of Kentucky is the first to place itself on substantially the platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Republicans with reference to the national surplus. On motion of a Democratic member, it has resolved that the surplus in the national treasury should be divided among the States, "to be used and controlled by the several States, each for itself, as their wisdom may suggest and their needs require." In taking this action the Legislature merely reaffirms the old Democratic doctrine and practice on this subject. But while the experience of 1836 shows that the States generally can be trusted to make a wise use of their share in the distribution it also shows the need of safeguards to prevent a few of them from acting foolishly. The bill presented in the House of Representatives as embodying the Pennsylvania plan goes no farther in the direction of restriction than is absolutely necessary for this purpose.

THE Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament is more remarkable for what it omits than for what it contains. It says nothing about Madagascar, nothing about Tonquin, and nothing about confederation in Australia and the proposal of the colonists to set up a sort of "MONROE doctrine" in the South Seas. Its most important declaration is the assurance that the Ministry have not changed their mind with reference to Egypt, and that its evacuation by the British troops is only delayed by the disturbances in the Soudan.

The defeat of BAKER Pasha in the Soudan, just as Parliament resumes its sessions, not only threatens to nullify all that Colonel GORDON and the Egyptian authorities are attempting for the suppression of the rebellion, but also strengthens the Tory case against the weakest part of Mr. GLADSTONE's general policy. Had the British authorities acted with proper decision from the first, and had they given BAKER Pasha such a force as would have rendered his success reasonably probable, the situation would have been different to-day. As it was, they broke down their own chances of success by a hesitation which threatens to strip Egypt of her southern provinces, and which has greatly strengthened the hands of both EL MAHDI and Lord SALISBURY. It is not wonderful that no Liberal arose in his place to resist the passage of the Tory amendment to the Queen's speech in which the tergiversation in Egypt was assailed. It was quite without precedent that a Ministry should leave it to their followers to vote down such an amendment, without attempting a reply to the arguments offered for its adoption. Even in the worst days of DUNDAS and PERCIVAL, such a treatment of Her Majesty's opposition would have been regarded as altogether too insolent. But in this case there was nothing to say on the Ministerial side, and reasons could only be met by votes.

MR. GLADSTONE announces his programme for the session as containing two great measures. One of these will extend the suffrage throughout the United Kingdom on the basis on which it now stands in the English boroughs. That is, every head of a household, whether having a whole house to his own use or living with several families (but not with his landlord,) under the same roof, shall have the right to vote in the election of members of Parliament and of local-government bodies. The other will bring London under a single municipal government, and thus displace the parish vestries (which now manage local affairs everywhere but within the limits of the old city,) by a mayor and town council whose authority shall extend over the some seventy or eighty square miles now covered by the city. A lesser measure is one which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, as president of the Board of Trade, has prepared for the farther regulation of British shipping, to discourage the

practice of insuring rotten ships for more than they are worth, and sending them to sea to perish with crew and cargo. It is proposed to so limit the amount of lawful insurance on a ship as to make her loss at sea a pecuniary fine rather than a gain to her owners. In this way it is hoped to bring the murder of British sailors below the present average of fifteen hundred a year.

SOME of Mr. HENRY GEORGE's recent speeches have had the effect of diminishing the regard in which he is held by the Irish Land League party. For a time, the extremists among them were fond of quoting his authority against the claims of the landlords to compensation, and Mr. DAVITT in particular coquetted with the idea of land nationalization as the great reform of the century. In no country except America are such notions less likely to do harm than in Ireland. The Irish have a perfect passion for the possession of land, as the destruction of their other industries has made this a prime necessity with them. Mr. PARNELL had the good sense to recognize this, and to discourage all Socialistic ideas as impracticable. But the *coup de grace* to land nationalization, so far as the Irish are concerned, has been given by Mr. GEORGE himself. In his recent speeches he has been most fulsome in his laudations of England and the English, speaking of "the lion-like race" of the Anglo-Saxons, and thanking God that every English king down to GEORGE IV. had been his king also. We do not know why Mr. GEORGE stopped there. He was born in England in the reign of Queen VICTORIA; he sees all questions from a thoroughly English point of view. Of America this so-called "American economist" has seen only California, the least American of our States in the matter of its land tenure, since a bad and mischievous distribution of its land had been fixed on the country before it came into our possession, and still remains in force there. We must protest, therefore, against Mr. BRIGHT's recent speech criticising Mr. GEORGE's theories, in so far as he represents those theories as an American importation. They are in truth of purely British manufacture. Their foundation is Mr. RICARDO's "law of rent," which British economists have declared to be the very corner-stone of their system, and which Mr. GEORGE and all the other Socialists have appropriated as their first premise, ignoring Mr. H. C. CAREY's complete refutation of its fallacies. And it is not in America, but in England, that Mr. GEORGE has found welcome and audience, as a man who has the courage to carry to their logical conclusions such sayings as that of our friend, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, when he declared years ago that land-owners were public officials, and might be called to account for the manner in which they discharged their trust.

THE death of Bishop MARTENSEN removes from the Danish Church the only Danish theologian who has ever acquired a European reputation. He was, perhaps, not so original or incisive a thinker as was SOREN KIERKEGAARD; but that remarkable man has his reputation still to make. He did not take such a hold on the national imagination and affection as did Bishop GRUNDTVIG; but GRUNDTVIG's influence was circumscribed by the bounds of the tongue he wrote in. MARTENSEN started from the mediation school of theology founded in Germany by ULLMANN, NITZSCH and MÜLLER, the right wing of SCHLEIERMACHER's varicolored following. He worked out their principles with a brilliancy which no German ever equalled, and thus acquired such a reputation in Germany itself as even his masters never had. In England and America, he is best known by his "Christian Dogmatic," a book which reflects all the merits and most of the defects of the rather eclectic school to which he belonged.

[See "News Summary," page 285.]

THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

NOTHING was more positively decided at Chicago in 1880 than that hereafter the election of delegates to the national conventions should be kept close to the people. We do not need to reopen the controversies of that period, or to re-explain why the people then felt so strongly on this point; it is enough to cite the one fact, which certainly will not be denied.

This being true, there should be no difficulty now thrown in the way of district elections. On the contrary, they should be promoted as far as possible. Let the districts choose. Let the people speak for themselves. The holding of district conventions will be difficult in Pennsylvania, it is true, and in some cases will be substantially impracticable. But the other plans which are proposed—as, for instance, that by which

the people will decide in separate county conventions as to whom they want, and will then instruct their delegates to the State convention to give formal ratification to the choice,—will probably serve. We do not think that the Republican convention which will assemble at Harrisburg this year will be one to over-ride the expressed wish of the people of any district. The time for that sort of thing ended four years ago. But there must be an expression; it must be formal; it must be distinct; it should leave as little chance for quibbling and contesting in the State convention as possible. If district conventions can be held, that will be best; after that the popular primary vote, as in Lancaster County; after that, perhaps, the concerted action by separate county conventions, as in the Sixth and Seventh Districts; and after that the choice by conferees.

In New York Senator MILLER urges the general holding of the district conventions, and says that as the nominations of candidates for Congress are commonly made by this method the usage of assembling such conventions is familiar and there can be no real difficulty in the way. And while he urges this plan he thinks that technical obstructions to "a free expression of the will of the voters" will be certainly overridden by the public indignation,—in which judgment he is right. In Pennsylvania Representative BAYNE elaborately answers Colonel QUAY's very remarkable deliverance, and strongly urges popular action. He thinks that "the chances are that the Republican voters of Pennsylvania will be misrepresented, if they neglect to choose their delegates by popular methods;" and he adds this very pointed inquiry:

"Colonel QUAY says the Presidential election this year will be close. In that I agree with him. Now, if he and those who immediately act with him think that, why should they undertake to thwart the policy that will make the party strong?"

Taught by the harsh experiences of the past, and encouraged by the demonstration that better methods and better results are now within their reach, the Republicans of Pennsylvania this year have only to show their own strength. That is all that will be necessary. Let them act for themselves, and leave none of their sovereignty for usurpation.

IMMIGRATION OR IMPORTATION?

WHEN Mr. GARFIELD in his letter of acceptance spoke of the influx of Chinese into this country as "an importation, rather than an immigration," the common sense of the country felt that he had gone to the very core of the evil. Free immigration of all who choose to make their home with us, the American people shrink from restricting. The free immigrant by his coming to this country gives us a certain assurance as to his ability to take care of himself, and to hold up the standard of social well-being which he finds already existing among our working classes. As a rule, he is a picked man, with more of energy and initiative than his fellows at home. If it were not so, he would have stayed at home, and would have acquiesced in the hard toil and imperfect remuneration which fall to their lot. He has come because he does not acquiesce, and because he has it in him to take advantage of the facilities which a new world offers him to improve his own condition and that of his children. He means to make the best of the opportunities he finds here, and to exact for his labor the highest rates the market may offer him. He is free to do so; for he is a free man in a free country.

With the *coolie*, whether of China or of Europe, the case is different. He comes, not by his own initiative, but by that of a capitalist. He is not a picked man, but represents the lowest social stratum, the worst and most hopeless grade of workmen. In his ignorance of social conditions and his want of all capacity for voluntary organization, he has no means to learn what the country offers him, or to act on that knowledge, if he possessed it. And he is not free to act on such knowledge as he does manage to pick up in his land of adoption; for he comes hither bound by a contract to labor for a term of years, to pay for the outlay on his transportation from his own country to ours. He comes to live on the coarsest fare and in the meanest hovel, and in surroundings not above and often below the quarters in which the South lodged its black slaves.

It must be manifest that between such labor as this and the labor of native Americans or of free immigrants there can be no fair and equal competition. What will do for the *coolie* will not do for the workman who lives in civilized conditions and by a civilized standard of comfort. The competition between two such classes must tend to pull the higher down to the level of the lower. It was this view of the matter which led the American people generally, though with some natural reluctance,

to acquiesce in the demand that the importation of coolies from China should cease. It was within a very limited area that their competition was felt; but the cry for help from the white workmen of that area commended itself to the whole country as asking a relief which should be granted; and it was given.

A situation essentially parallel to this has arisen in our Eastern and Southern States. It is not Chinese this time, but laborers from Central Europe, and especially from Hungary, whose importation has reached proportions that threaten to disorganize the labor market. Gangs of these laborers have been brought in year after year, under contracts which bind them to work at a rate of wages with which the free workman with American ideas of living cannot compete. This rate seems sufficient to them, or at any rate they are ready to accept the terms offered as a means of getting to a new country. And as fast as their contracts expire their places are filled with fresh importations from the same human hives in Europe. Their mode of life in this temporary bondage must be seen to be thought possible. As many as forty may be found lodged in a single hut of two small rooms. Here they eat, drink, sleep, and cultivate the inexpensive vices in company. So poor are they that in some cases they have neither knife, fork nor spoon, and are obliged to eat their rations with a shingle, and can afford no better food than a coarse vegetable soup and black bread.

Those who have learned to associate Hungary only with the struggle for national independence in 1848, and with the misfortunes and eloquence of Kossuth, may be disposed to resent any classification of the Hungarians with the Chinese. But in truth the resemblance is close enough to justify the comparison of the two classes of workmen. It is not to be forgotten that both belong to the same great family of mankind, and are as Turanians quite distinct from the Aryan races of Europe and America. In both countries the standard of comfort and the ideas of what is necessary to existence are much below the ideas and standards of the poorest Aryan race, the Slavs not excepted. As in all aristocratic countries, the upper classes of Hungary are possessed of a culture and a refinement to which the common people have no pretensions. It was this aristocracy that aroused American sympathies in 1848, and that failed in its aspirations precisely because the common people were not behind it in its resistance to Austria. There are in Hungary to-day men as good as Kossuth, and as patriotic in their aspirations for the welfare of the whole people of their native country. But they show no favor to this system of practical slavery into which they see their countrymen carried. One of them, Count ESTERHAZY, says: "There is no doubt that a contract system is being carried on, and I believe it has reached larger proportions than anyone believes. Certain it is that great numbers of immigrants are landed on these shores who are owned by capitalists. As far as I know, persons who have been so imported are satisfied; but this fact does not apologize for the system. I have long endeavored to discover who the parties are who obtain the immigrants on the other side, but have thus far been unsuccessful. I know of several large coal companies who have now in their employ foreign labor, but whether the latter have signed contracts I do not know. I certainly hope that Congress will pass some law to put a stop to such immigration."

To this hope we heartily respond, not mainly for the sake of the imported Hungarians, but for the sake of the workmen who will be injured and finally degraded by their competition.

WEEKLY NOTES.

IN answer to inquiries, we are obliged to say that we have no copies of the early issues of THE AMERICAN; nor have we any complete volumes to spare, earlier than Vol. III. We have, however, been asked for two copies of Vol. I., complete, and for the separate numbers, 27 to 31, inclusive. If any of our readers have these to spare, we shall be glad to hear from them.

PARIS had sixty-three more suicides in 1883 than in the previous year. Two hundred and seventeen of the five hundred and forty-two were by firearms, and forty-one women thus killed themselves; formerly they very rarely took their lives thus. For the first time in many years, nobody jumped from the Vendôme Column, though seven jumped from other heights.

THE *Publishers' Weekly* in reviewing the book business of the United States for 1883 says: Although our summary shows that the year did not exceed in productiveness that of 1882, it appeared to be a much busier one from the fact that almost one-half of the publications of the year were issued during the last four months. The weekly record for

1883 contained the titles of 3,481 works (inclusive of new editions),—but a small increase over the books of 1882. This, however, it should be stated, is exclusive of the Government publications, of which we gave four separate lists during the year, comprising together over 275 titles. These have been omitted altogether from our analysis, as we met with some difficulties in clearly classifying only from titles many of the publications. Of the 3,481 works, 1,883 were recorded from books actually received at this office, and 1,598 were titles gathered from various sources. Our longest weekly list was that of December 22d, containing 205 titles, 90 of which were books received; our shortest list, March 10th, containing 33 titles. The weekly average of books was 69. Below will be found summarized under subjects as near as possible the books of the year. A comparison of the figures with those of last year shows a great similarity in the statistics of the two years. What seems an excessive number of works of fiction compared with theology is caused by the enumeration of the various issues (mostly reprints,) of the best of the cheap libraries. Nevertheless, even without the cheap libraries the count in fiction would be very large.

	1882.	1883.
Fiction,	767	670
*Law,	261	370
Theology and religion,	326	375
Juvenile books,	278	331
Medical science, hygiene,	158	211
Education, language,	221	197
Poetry and drama,	182	184
Biography, memoirs,	184	161
Literary history and miscellany,	155	158
Description, travel,	125	135
Useful arts,	87	146
History,	118	119
Social and political science,	112	106
Physical and mathematical science,	106	90
Fine arts and illustrated books,	91	75
Humor and satire,	35	47
Sports and amusements,	28	22
Domestic and rural,	20	22
Mental and moral philosophy,	21	15
*Books of reference,	86	—
*Music books,	21	—
	3,472	3,481

* The difference in law books is owing to a more representative record than was within reach in 1882. The books of reference have for 1883 been classed under those departments to which they more properly belong. The music books, being mostly school or church singing-books, have been classed under educational and religious.

PRESIDENT ANDERSON, of the University of Chicago, urgently calls for aid for that institution, connected with the Baptist denomination, which he describes as "under a crushing burden of debt." He thinks other denominations have done better for their colleges. The Methodists, whose communicants "do not greatly distance the Baptists," have twice as many students in their colleges and seminaries; the membership of the Congregationalists is only one-fifth as large, but they have fifty per cent. more students; the Presbyterian membership is only one-third as large, but they have thirty-three per cent. more students. Mentioning particularly several institutions in the Mississippi Valley, he says that the Northwestern University at Evanston, under the control of the Methodists, has virtually paid its debts, and has in its real estate a very large endowment. The college at Beloit is free from debt, and has its endowment well begun. Knox College, at Galesburg, is in a similar thrifty financial condition.

OUR contemporary, *The Press* of this city, has secured the editorial aid of Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER, whose service in the Census and as secretary of the Tariff Commission, and subsequent trip to Europe to inspect the manufacturing regions which are our principal competitors, have increased his already high qualifications to write upon industrial and economic questions.

Perhaps, by the way, Mr. PORTER will be able to help *The Press* to take something other than the "bear" view of the general business situation. So enterprising a journal should have more cheerfulness.

TWO ARTICLES, or one divided, appear in the December and January issues of *Macmillan*, describing the present political and social situation in Alsace-Lorraine, or that portion of the two provinces which was transferred to Germany by France at the end of the great war. The writer describes the feeling of the great majority of the people as still intensely French. "People speak their thoughts in Alsace," he says; "nowhere more freely. In season and out of season, the same sentiment comes to the surface: '*Nous sommes plus Français que les Français.*'" But the German system presses hard upon them, especially the requisition upon young men for military service and the enforced education in the German language. The truth is now brought home to French parents that "their children must henceforth receive a German education or none at all." Rich people may send their children away to be instructed, but the body of the people cannot. One lady was visited at seven o'clock in the morning by a functionary charged with the unpleasant mission of finding out where her boy was educated. "Tell those who sent you," said the indignant lady, "that my son shall never belong to you! We will give up our home, our prospects, everything; but our children shall never be Prussians!" And soon thereafter they emigrated. The law forbids the putting up of signs in anything but German; but this is evaded by withholding all but the surname, which is the same in both languages.

"Even the very poorest contrive to show their intense patriotism. It is the

rule of the German Government to give twenty-five marks to any poor woman giving birth to twins. The wife of a French workman during my sojourn at Mulhouse had three sons at a birth, but though in very poor circumstances refused to claim the donation. 'My sons shall never be Prussians,' she said, 'and that gift would make them so.'

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, whose death occurred a week ago in Boston, was nearly or quite the last of the great American Abolitionists. The greatest of them all, William Lloyd Garrison, passed away some years ago; and so did Theodore Parker, Arthur Tappan, Gerrit Smith, and John Brown. The rising generation accepts the Fifteenth Amendment of 1870 as a matter of course, the Thirteenth Amendment of 1865 is accepted as a matter of history, and comparatively few people remember what it cost to produce Abraham Lincoln's "Emancipation Proclamation" of September 22d, 1862. Even in his own city Mr. Phillips was comparatively unknown to the younger generation, although he appeared in public almost to the time of his death, and usually made a profound impression upon all who listened to his matchless and irreproachable oratory. It is much to be desired that Mr. Phillips may find a competent biographer. No one can do him justice but one who was a contemporary and a personal companion. A few of his speeches have been printed; but his most important orations—those on slavery,—have not been preserved in full, and they will not be properly understood by the generation to come, unless they are illustrated by a fair account of Mr. Phillips's extraordinary presence. If the form of his addresses and harangues was remarkable, much more so was his manner. It was the personal presence of Mr. Phillips and his mode of speaking that gave his orations their singular power and charm. In his case, the orator was the speech; the occasion and the subject were secondary.

Mr. Phillips was one of the very few men who could say thoroughly audacious things in the Queen's English, and utter them with the dignity of a polished Athenian. Anyone who has ever heard him speak for fifteen minutes, must have been deprived of the popular tenet that the press has done away with oratory. But Mr. Phillips's oratory was not simply the gift of nature. He had in his favor a magnificent presence, a face of rare beauty, and a rich voice. He was a gentleman's son and received a very careful education. But he had added to all these advantages of birth and breeding by diligent studies and much well-directed practice. In his palmy days, he had the great advantage of dealing with a subject that lent itself readily to his emotional and eminently pathetic nature. It was an advantage, also, that he flourished at a time when the lyceum lecture was a popular institution. Nor should it be forgotten that Mr. Phillips was in birth and feeling a patrician, while his audiences were chiefly recruited from the laboring men and "Mr. Lincoln's plain people." It is idle to deny that social eminence and real polish never fail to charm a popular audience, provided the speaker keeps away from condescension and mere didactics, as Mr. Phillips always did. Such an audience feels flattered when it finds that a man of real ability and polish tries to please, as Mr. Phillips never failed to try. As a rhetorician, Mr. Phillips attempted very successfully what literary artists try to do with their pen,—first to please, then to persuade, finally to instruct. This rhetorical element was supreme with Mr. Phillips, although it seemed to be subordinate to a higher purpose, at least in the days from 1830 to 1860.

During the War for the Union, Mr. Phillips was loyal; but it was not in his nature to be patient or moderate, although he seemed to be self-contained, calm, serene, and full of self-possession and fine reserve. Long before 1860, he had advocated suffrage for women and the prohibition of traffic in strong drink, and responded readily whenever men spoke of labor reform. In later days, he has been the eulogist of the greenback, the supporter of Governor Butler, the friend of European revolutionists, the advocate of Irish independence, and the sworn enemy of tyranny in every form. Apparently he took always the extreme, or at least an odd, view. Apparently he was always at war with society. And if he did not figure in some public meeting of agitators he would quietly open a little campaign upon the statues in Boston, upon the military drill in the Boston Latin School, or upon some public functionary.

Personally he was among the most delightful of men, a most charming companion, and an agreeable gentleman. He was devoted to an invalid wife as very few husbands are. But there was bitterness in him, and that wounded pride which never forgot that he had been ostracised by polite society. The friends of his childhood and Harvard College would have been glad to welcome him back. Mr. Phillips refused, and widened the gulf which separated him from the conservative leaders and ornaments of society. With a grimness all his own, he lived in the business part of the city, and occupied a dreary little home, whose threshold was rarely crossed by a friend and never by a company of invited guests. He had always a fortune which made him independent, and as he was a shrewd judge of the stock market it is possible that he had accumulated wealth. But a mystery surrounded his private life, and all that is certain is that he was as spotless in his private conduct as he was extreme in all matters on which he spoke in public. Mr. Phillips was above the love of mere notoriety, but he liked to surprise, to dazzle, and to please. He read much and thought much, but he led the life of a recluse. He was benevolent to the poor, but has been known to get rid of respectable beggars by intimating that he was financially embarrassed.

He had, after all, much in common with General Butler, who surpasses him in executive skill, while Mr. Phillips far excelled the

ex-Governor in moral dignity; in common they had a certain malevolence, a theatrical temper, slender respect for facts, great humor, merciless hatred of opposition, keen sensibility, and the spirit of Virgil's line:

"Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo."

Both men are to be classed with the demagogues; but Mr. Phillips was a demagogue in theory and words rather than in practice, and he had about him a humanity which few agitators have ever kept long. He was the matchless orator of American Abolitionism; he was the sworn enemy of all tyranny; he was a patrician by birth, from choice a democrat; he was consistent; and he had a passionate love for moral right. If ever the veil is lifted from his life, it is likely that the world will forgive him much, and that it will be touched profoundly by the pathetic story of Wendell Phillips, the man. The story of the Anti-Slavery orator and of the agitator is already in the possession of the historical muse as well as an inheritance of our common country.

C. W. ERNST.

THE PROPOSED BIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I DESIRE to make some comments on Professor Heilprin's letter in your issue of the 2d inst. After acknowledging with me that the needs for increased facilities for biological study are apparent in Philadelphia, Professor Heilprin states that I would add another to the list of institutions already in existence which are only half-endowed. I do not recall the fact that I have made such a statement. I propose the collection of a specific sum of money which will not *half-endow*, but *endow*, an institution for biological research. In my judgment, the amount named is not inadequate, under skilled management, to accomplish the end in view. Instead of being half-endowed, it would be the only institution in the city devoted to scientific work which would be endowed at all.

Without burdening your columns with reasons why biological instruction of the grade that I had in mind and dwelt upon in my communication cannot be made available at the Academy (they have already been frequently discussed), I may state that libraries and museums cannot provide a basis for biological instruction in any sense. Medical students are not so taught medicine. It was not by such methods that Johannes Müller exerted so powerful an impression in Berlin, and that Agassiz taught; and it is not such that Huxley, Leuckart, Semper or Dohrn now rely upon. All didactic instruction, no matter how thoroughly conducted, must always be "rudimental" as compared to the objective method when conducted by a master.

It would certainly be a great boon, if the work I have attempted to outline could be essayed under the aegis of institutions already founded. But are funds which cannot be used for purposes already defined not to be used at all? Professor Heilprin, as, I am sure, is every student in Philadelphia, is anxious to change for the better a state of things which is a source of mortification to all interested in scientific work. It is, after all, a question as to what means are at hand to accomplish the desired result, rather than any essential difference of opinion.

HARRISON ALLEN.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1884.

PARIS LITERARY NOTES.

PARIS, January, 1884.

DURING the holiday or *étrennes* season, the publishing business is calm; for the heavy, gorgeously bound and gilded articles produced simply for presentation are unworthy of the attention of the bibliophile. In this letter I have few books to mention. There is one, however, that will tempt collectors of choice things. It is the novel, "*Renée Mauperin*," by Edmond and Jules de Goncourt, illustrated with ten etchings by James Tissot, and handsomely printed by Chamerot (Charpentier). 1 vol, 8vo; fifty copies on Japan paper, fifty on Whatman, and four hundred and fifty on Holland paper; in all, five hundred and fifty copies). M. Tissot's etchings are very remarkable, and three of them are masterpieces. It is curious to observe that the artist, through his long residence in England, I suppose, has chosen to give *Renée Mauperin* a pure English type. Another novelty for collectors is a series of illustrations for the works of Alfred de Musset, engraved by Lalauze after the water-colors of Eugène Lami, the ideal illustrator of the poet. This splendid series is published by Morgand. M. Alexandre Dumas in a letter referring to this publication thus judges Alfred de Musset: "In twenty-five years he has taken the place that was due to him in posterity, between Horace and Petrarch, between Calderon and Beaumarchais. The author of *Faust* calls him my brother; the author of *Hamlet* calls him my son; and all the women of France who really deserve the name of women have one of his volumes under the cushions where they dream."

On the stage during the past month, we have had only one really literary work,—a drama in five acts, in verse, by M. Jean Richepin, entitled "*Nana Sahib*" now being played at the *Porte Saint-Martin* by Sarah Bernhardt and by the author in person. M. Richepin is a real poet and a master of verse, both of the classic Cornelian Alexandrine, and of the tender or violent modern lyric Alexandrine, such as Victor Hugo has made it. The piece, "*Nana Sahib*," has been published, and I recommend it to lovers of fine verse. At the *Gymnase*, a dramatization of Ohnet's "*Maître de Forges*" is being played with great success, although it is a thoroughly mediocre work.

At the *Ambigu*, Zola is making money with a dramatization of his novel, "Pot-Bouille." The piece has been severely criticised for its brutality, coarseness and cynicism, and Zola has replied to his critics as usual. He begins by expressing astonishment at the fuss that has been made about the immorality of the piece. "At heart," he says, "I have always believed that morality and the theatre are two things, and that it was sufficient for a piece to be amusing and well constructed in order to have its utility. The highest morality of a work is to be a masterpiece." But, without rediscussing the old question of art for art's sake, Zola admits for the moment that it is the duty of an author to conclude his piece by a lesson. Well, "Pot-Bouille," he maintains, is stupidly moral. What is the morality? Here is a family ravaged by the rage for show. The plague of contemporary society lies in this love of money; in the bad example given to her daughter by a mother who is the personification of the silliness and vanity of modern times. The question of marriage presents itself; of marriage arranged as if it were some shady speculation, rendering by anticipation conjugal life unendurable, ending fatally in adultery. At the end, this unwholesome fermentation has disorganized the family and nothing remains of it; the mother will die in misery, one of the daughters has run away with her lover, the other has been turned out of doors by her husband, while the father, the honest man of the piece, dies struck down by grief.

But this is not all. Adultery, which was rendered poetic by the romantic literature of yesterday, is here lashed like a foul beast. No, "Pot-Bouille" is so stuffed with morality, attacks so directly and so furiously the causes that are spoiling the family and the institution of marriage, that Zola declares that if he were Busnach, the dramatizer of the novel, he would send his piece to the Academy and solicit the Monthyon prize for virtue. Coming next to the question of the coarseness of the language of certain personages in the piece, Zola says that this question of language is, perhaps, the most serious obstacle that will still for a long time retard the triumph of truth on the stage. It is possible to risk every situation; the repertory is already full of abominable villains and odious crimes; only the form intervenes, everything passes, and the false expression hides the badness of the idea. Finally, after remarking that Beaumarchais's "Mariage de Figaro" was attacked just a hundred years ago on the same grounds and in the same tone as "Pot-Bouille" now is, Zola concludes by repeating that the fault of the piece is that it is too full of morality, too severe towards the vices of the age. People refuse to admit that it is moral, because they refuse to accept the lesson that it teaches.

The eminent critic, Francisque Sarcey, observes, in reference to this modest assimilation of "Pot-Bouille" to the "Mariage de Figaro," that in "Pot-Bouille" *Figaro* is unfortunately wanting. In "Pot-Bouille" the mere fact of the representation of vice and corruption on the stage does not shock us; it is the way in which the author has arranged that representation. The conclusion and lesson of all this seems to be that naturalism and absolute realism are impossible on the stage. "Pot-Bouille" itself, with all its coarseness and all its naturalism of observation, is full of convention from beginning to end. The stage and convention are inseparable.

THEODORE CHILD.

ART.

THE ARTISTS' EXHIBITION: SECOND NOTICE.

PURSUING our way amongst the landscape works, Mr. Shearer's "View at Key East," and Mr. C. Philip Weber's "Moonlight, Grand Cross, Grand Menan," are strongly painted and are effective enough as transcripts of natural scenery; but they are rather dreary, after all, and the mind finds little comfort in contemplating them. Some smaller works are more attractive, either from the introduction of other elements of interest than are to be found in untouched nature, or from the sympathetic way in which they have been treated. Call it conventionalism or what you will, art is a distinctly human thing, and that which really touches us in it is something very different from any reflection, however faithful, of the outward forms of natural things. Mr. Peter Moran's "Outskirt of the Orchard" is a good example of work in which the human interest is supplied by some very gentle and very well painted cattle; and Mr. J. Francis Murphy's "Willows" is quite the gem of the whole collection, as far as pure landscape is concerned, by virtue of the exquisite artificialness of its beautiful tones. Mr. Hovenden's picture of a boy planting an apple tree under the direction of a very benevolent-looking old gentleman who is sitting on a grindstone, contains much of the brilliant workmanship which this admirable painter's work is never without, though it is certainly not a fair specimen of what he can do.

Mr. Senat is another painter whose work we feel hardly does him justice, perhaps because we have learned to expect so much from him since the production of the brilliant marines which have given him the foremost place among Philadelphia painters in this branch of the profession. His "After a Stormy Day on the Scheldt" is his most important contribution, and is a rather brilliant study of the heavy sky and choppy sea that have inspired the efforts and made the reputation of several generations of talented Dutchmen in the very cradle of modern art. It suffers only by comparison with the things which Mr. Senat himself has done on our own Eastern coast, and which everyone who has visited the last two or three exhibitions of the Society remembers vividly; and perhaps it suffers just a little by comparison with Mr. Harry Chase's "Clearing Up, Coast of Holland," which is certainly the finest marine in this collection.

Other members of the Society, on the other hand, have seldom appeared to so good advantage as they do in this display. Mr. Sword, for instance, in his "Evening at Newport Harbor," one of the best things he has ever shown, and Mr. Trotter, who has never made so favorable an impression before as he makes in his very poetic "The Lake Shore, Early Morning." Mr. Sword's picture is a good example of successful grappling with what amounts almost to a figure subject by one who has earned his reputation as a landscape painter, pure and simple. "Something in the Wind," by the same artist, is a spirited picture of a hunting dog which occupies the place of honor at the end of the line of galleries. Mr. Trotter's picture represents a small herd of elk, grouped very prettily in shallow water at the edge of a mountain lake; the animals are graceful and alert, and the scene is flooded with the tender light of morning.

"Rhododendrons," by R. H. Greatorex, deserves notice as the strongest piece of flower painting shown.

Mr. Lambdin's "Patricia" is one of the most successful pictures in the collection, and one of the best things he has ever exhibited here. It is a portrait; but it is more than that. It is a very graceful and at the same time a very strong portrayal of a type of beauty whose subtler charms very few painters even attempt to render. Mr. Lambdin is evidently one of those who feel that perfect delicacy does not imply want of strength; and in the exquisite tones of this tender flesh and the soft textures of the sitter's dress one sees to what purpose he has studied the tints of roses until he has become probably the best-known flower painter in America. Mr. Ruskin advises his pupils to paint peaches and plums, if they would learn how to paint the more delicate bloom of cheeks and lips. Mr. Lambdin has gone to the roses for the same lesson, and he has certainly learned it well. A little head by B. F. Gilman is noticeable for very much the same kind of beauty; and it is because Mr. Frederick W. Freer's "Light and Shade" is deficient in similar qualities that it misses being the gem of the whole collection. It is very graceful and pretty; it is beautifully drawn, and the agreement of the shadow tones with those in the light, which was, of course, the particular problem which the artist had set himself to solve, is as good as anybody could wish; but the tones themselves are chalky and the charm is wanting. Mr. J. Alden Weir's "Reflection," again, is a very beautiful head, full of sentiment of a very delightful kind; only it is not a real head, and has not the kind of charm which goes with cheeks of genuine flesh and blood.

If, on the other hand, one looks chiefly for the charm of sentiment and for refinement of poetic expression by means of the figure, the honors of the exhibition belong, I think, to Mr. C. Y. Turner for his "Sunday Afternoon." There is but a single figure in the picture,—somehow, they are all pictures with a single figure this year,—of a young woman in a quaintly picturesque interior, looking out from the long tedium of a Puritan Sunday over a landscape which is certainly impressive, but which is anything but cheerful.

"The Marabout's Lion," by Mr. Gerome Ferris, is the most ambitious work which this talented young painter has exhibited so far. It is not very genuine, it is true; its atmosphere is evidently very much more that of the studio than of the streets of Tangiers or anywhere else; but it is very clever for all that, and as an attempt to compose a picture instead of multiplying studies, which so many artists seem to think their mission is, it is entitled to a good deal of praise.

Among the contributors are several who exhibit either for the first time or who have exhibited so little before that their names are practically new to the list. Among those who have been trained in our own Academy, none make a better impression than Mr. Fred Wagner, whose "Idle Moments," though hardly carried far enough to be more than a sketch, is full of excellent feeling and gives promise of admirable performance hereafter. Mr. W. Stafford Scott's "Portrait" is another promising work by a student; and so is the "Bouvier's Meadows," by John L. Wallace.

The honors for the younger aspirants are, however, fairly carried off by Mr. Fred J. Waugh, who makes, on the whole, the most distinct impression of any exhibitor. He is a student who has had the benefit of foreign study, it is true; and the important lesson for those to learn who care for American art at all is that foreign study does mean so much, and gives the one who is fortunate enough to profit by it so great an advantage over his fellows. Mr. Waugh sends some half-dozen pictures, and with the exception of one or two flower-pieces they are studies of peasant life in France. The "Dernier Récolte" is perhaps the best. Some old women are harvesting the last of the cabbages; these last, by the way, are painted extremely well, and the mellow light and ripe color of the late autumn are admirably rendered. The picture has that paleness which amounts almost to flatness, which is to be observed in the work of most young Americans who are working in France. As a reaction from the trickiness of the schools which depend too much on light and shade for effect, this quality is rather desirable than otherwise, as it is evident that the stock of conventionalisms with which art has to deal is necessarily enriched by the application of the methods of study which lead to this kind of work. Not that these pale, flat things, of which every exhibition contains a certain number, are to be regarded as desirable finalities by any means. On the contrary, they are for the most part interesting only as illustrating a stage which is hardly more than an experimental one in the development of a certain class of promising young artists. For, after all, there is no doubt that the "light and shade" people have had things rather too much their own way, and that these attempts to represent things as they look out of doors, with light on all sides of them,

is a move in the right direction. It is to be regretted that several painters, of whom Mr. Waugh is one, cling so tenaciously to the affectation of French titles. One is inclined to wonder whether the picture "sells" any better for this. If it do, of course, there is nothing to be said—to the painters; otherwise the custom is hardly to be defended. L. W. M.

NOTES.

THE stockholders of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts held their annual meeting on Monday, the 4th inst. The most important action taken by the stockholders was the election of Mr. Joseph E. Temple as a director to fill the vacancy occasioned by the regretted resignation of Mr. Fairman Rogers. Mr. Temple has long been intimately associated with the Academy as a friend and benefactor, and has been a generous promotor of the progress of art. There were originally some twelve hundred shareholders in the Academy corporation, most of them influential members of society, people of wealth, culture and consideration, leaders of enterprise, men and women who gave tone and character to the life of Philadelphia. Probably not one in ten of these took any heed of the meeting on Monday, or gave a thought to their responsibilities as members of one of the most important associative bodies in the municipality. If the shareholders would manifest an animated, practical interest in the affairs of the Academy, nothing more would be required to insure its immediate and abundant prosperity. It is, perhaps, too much to ask or expect that they should devote any considerable constant attention to art matters, even when connected with an institution in which they are directly concerned; but they could do a great deal toward forwarding the interests of the Academy without trenching on other affairs. They could, if they would, make the annual exhibitions of the Academy the most distinguished events of the social season, as such exhibitions are in London and elsewhere. The last exhibition here, for example, offering a large collection of interesting, attractive and valuable works of art, would have been a social centre in any European capital,—a charming rendezvous, constantly resorted to by the cultivated people of the place. It might be so in Philadelphia, and would be so, if the shareholders of the Academy would take the trouble to "set the fashion."

Mr. Prosper L. Senat is finishing a shore scene, "Where the Tide Has Been," for a Boston buyer. In the foreground is a stretch of water-worn boulders, covered with seaside vegetation and *débris*, rich in mellow color. The wings of a fish-weir stretch across the middle plane, and across a channel of broken water rocky headlands and distant hills occupy the background. Boats and figures on the shore, and passing vessels on the water, lend animation to the subject. The light falls evenly from a bright summer sky, and the well-managed illumination of the work is one of its best features. Another work, also well forward, is "A Breezy Afternoon, Prout's Neck," representing a point of rocks projecting into open water. The deep blue of the distant water is broken into pellucid opal and emerald tints near the shore, and touched with brilliant white where the waves dash into spray against the stones. A free and vigorous rendering of facts, closely observed with sensitive appreciation of artistic values, broad in treatment, but accurate in delineation. This work goes to Germantown.

The studies, sketches and pictures of the late A. F. Bellows are shortly to be put up at auction. Smyrna papers report the recent discovery by explorers at Pergamos of a new amphitheatre, with numerous inscriptions. Mr. Henry Blackburn, editor of the British Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery *Notes*, has been giving "conversations" on art in New York. Some eminent Belgian art-critics demand that the priceless art-collections belonging to the town of Bruges may be at least properly housed, so as to save them from the imminent danger of decay, and also that they may be catalogued.

Harper's Magazine, like the *Century*, has its artist abroad, engraving directly from the old masters. Mr. W. B. Closson's first work, from Murillo, will appear in the March number. Mr. George Inness is said to have sold his new large canvas, "Niagara," to Mr. Roswell Smith for five thousand dollars. A large painting by Brandner, of Dresden, called "Columbus in Prison," brought \$1,450 at a recent sale in San Francisco. Mr. Millais is at work upon a commission from a single client to paint eight pictures of children in his peculiar vein of portraiture, under a slight disguise of fancy character.

Mr. Thomas Nast told a Savannah reporter recently that his Florida trip is one of recreation, adding that he should probably make some drawings during the Presidential campaign. The increasing interest in art matters is shown in the selection of subjects for valentines this season. Among others, F. S. Church's "Lion in Love" has been reproduced by printing upon satin. Reuben Springer has just given twenty thousand dollars to furnish the building of the art school lately endowed by Judge Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.

The town of Luxemburg will inherit a large and valuable collection of pictures from the late M. Leo Lippmann, consul-general for the Grand-duchy at Amsterdam, on the death of his widow. In 1519, Titian painted for a Pesaro of Venice a Virgin and Child, asking the modest sum of one hundred and two ducats for it. Lately it has been placed in the Frari Church of Venice, which contains many other beautiful pictures. An engraving of Rossetti's picture, "The Loving-Cup," forms the

frontispiece to *The English* for February. The subject appears to have been a favorite one with Rossetti; he repeated it no less than five times.

The project of a permanent art museum in Detroit, which had its origin in the recent successful loan exhibition, is now likely to be carried out, the final subscription to the fund of forty thousand dollars for a site having been received. Dr. Charles Waldstein, of King's College, Cambridge, who has been visiting and lecturing in this country, delivered his farewell lecture on "The Lesson of Greek Art" at Chickering Hall, New York, on the 25th ult. Professor Lentz, of Nuremberg, has received an order to cast a bronze statue of the late President Garfield which is to be erected in San Francisco. The model was made by the sculptor Happersberger of Munich, who is a native of America. It represents the late President standing erect, with his head uncovered, and clothed in simple civilian dress. The statue will be over ten feet high. On the sides of the pedestals are figures representing war trophies and the American eagle. The New York Water-Color Society, holding a long lease of the Academy, is very independent as regards the Sunday question. At a recent meeting of the board of control, it was resolved that "the net proceeds of our Sunday exhibitions be devoted to some charitable object, such object to be decided upon by this society at its next regular meeting."

The Boston Art Club is having its twenty-ninth annual exhibition. The display is said to be of a higher average of excellence than usual. It contains some one hundred and sixty works, selected from about four hundred. The Whistler etchings are on exhibition in Boston, with all their æsthetic accessories.

At the exhibition of the Society of Artists the following additional pictures are announced as sold: Mr. Spooner's "Quiet Pool," catalogue price, \$65; Mr. T. B. Craig's "Winter Night," \$90; "Clearing Up," Harry Chase, \$300; "Peaches," William M. Brown, \$700; "Chrysanthemums," F. J. Waugh, \$75; "A Novice," A. B. Harrison, \$100; "Still Life," Mrs. J. B. Fogg, \$30; "Strawberries and Wine," Carrie F. Geist, \$35; "Chrysanthemums," Sarah C. Pennypacker, \$30; "Raspberries," William M. Brown, \$700; "Apples," Milne Ramsey, \$55; "Willows," J. Francis Murphy, \$75.

REVIEWS.

TENNYSON'S IN MEMORIAM; ITS PURPOSE AND ITS STRUCTURE: A STUDY. By John F. Genung. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This little volume is a good instance of the constructive nature of much German criticism. What seems like a spontaneous, irregular expression of poetic feeling, is subdivided and arranged in an elaborate scheme which seems as little likely to have pre-existed in the poet's mind as the Linnæan system to have presided at the evolution of the vegetable world. In the course of two hundred very wide marginal pages, Mr. Genung shows us that "In Memoriam" is not a mighty maze without a plan; but its plan according to his showing is a very complex one. It has a "monodramatic action;" it is divided into three "cycles" of the "past," the "present" and the "future;" it has "chorus-songs," two "defining points," innumerable "groups" and "topics;" and, finally, there is a little summary of each of the poems, such as "Third Topic: Memory in Another World. XLV., 2. Considerations that make for memory in another world. The grand result of this earthly life, as it advances from infancy to maturity, is the development of self-conscious personality, and with it the possibility of memory. Unless we suppose all this life's highest achievement is lost, this self-conscious memory and personality continue in heaven." Tennyson's own way of expressing this is certainly quite as intelligible:

"The baby new to earth and sky,
What time his tender palm is pressed
Against the circle of the breast,
Has never thought that 'this is I,' etc.

What Mr. Genung really has to say in substance is this: That "In Memoriam" is not a mere fragmentary collection of detached verses, with no sequence and no connection, except their common mournful topic; and that the poem gains in depth, force and meaning, if read consecutively. And that this is not very commonly done we know, or else we should not so often hear it said: "Who has ever read 'In Memoriam' through?" But Mr. Genung could have told us this quite as effectively in one-tenth of the space he has devoted to his exposition. His mind is so much absorbed with the moral and religious problems dwelt upon in the poem that he gives but little attention to some of the most exquisite pages of "In Memoriam." This description of the dawn, for instance, has more real poetic value than most of the metaphysical verse in which he is so interested:

"Till now the doubtful dusk revealed
The knolls once more where, crouched at ease,
The white kine glimmered, and the trees
Laid their dark arms about the field;
"And, sucked from out the distant gloom,
A breeze began to tremble o'er
The large leaves of the sycamore,
And fluctuate all the still perfume;
"And, gathering fresher overhead,
Rocked the full-foliaged elms, and swung

The heavy-folded rose, and flung
The lilies to and fro, and said:

"The dawn, the dawn," and died away;
And East and West, without a breath,
Mixed their dim lights, like life and death,
To broaden into boundless day."

METHODS OF TEACHING AND STUDYING HISTORY.

Under this title appears the first volume of a "Pedagogical Library," with Dr. G. Stanley Hall, of Harvard and Johns Hopkins University, as editor. The editor's introduction says: "This book was intended to be the first of a series entitled a 'Pedagogical Library,' devoted to the methods of teaching, one volume of which was to be occupied with each of the more important branches of instruction in grammar and high schools. The design and plan of the work were not to produce systematic treatises, and still less to develop anything ultimate or absolute in method; but to gather together in the form most likely to be of direct practical utility to teachers, and especially students and readers of history generally, the opinions and modes of instruction, actual or ideal, of eminent and representative specialists in each department."

The greater part of this volume is taken up with a translation of Diesterweg's monograph on "Instruction in History." Part II. contains contributions by eminent American teachers of history. "Special Methods of Historical Study," by Professor H. B. Adams (Johns Hopkins University), treats mainly of advanced and original work. Then follow papers on "Methods of Teaching History," by Professor C. K. Adams (Michigan University); "The Methods of Historical Study in Columbia College," by Professor J. W. Burgess; "The Historical Seminary in American Teaching," by Professor E. Emerton, of Harvard University; a short notice on "Physical Geography and History;" and some very clever and pointed words on "Why Do Children Dislike History?" by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the author of that excellent "History of the United States for Young Folks." Part III. is taken up with a carefully-compiled bibliography, history topics, etc., together with an introduction on "Gradation and the Topical Method of Historical Study." This part is the work of Professor W. F. Allen (Wisconsin University).

The volume is certainly an excellent one, and one that ought help to fill a need where a need has been felt, and to create a desire for something better where indolence or brainlessness has brought about a perverse satisfaction. The question is whether the proportion of teachers anxious for and capable of something better will outnumber those "who merely hear recitations, keeping the finger on the place in the text-book, and only asking the questions conveniently printed for them in the margin or back of the book." J. J.

MANUAL OF JEWISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE. Preceded by a Brief Summary of Bible History, by Dr. P. Cassel. Translated from the German by Mrs. Henry Lucas. London: Macmillan & Co., 1883.

It is unusual for a man who has once trodden the paths of higher scholarship to have either inclination or capability for the field of popular instruction. But Dr. Cassel has for a time laid aside his task of editing and translating difficult Hebrew texts, and has succeeded in giving us the only comprehensive and at the same time readable account of later Jewish history and literature known to us. The list of names and works in the latter department is long and interesting, and would prove a revelation to the uninitiated. Maimonides stands there as the representative of philosophers, and Halevi of poets. The important part played by the Jews in Mohammedan countries, in Spain, and even in the Papal States, surprises us. The "Khozari" (which was published and translated by Cassel,) receives its share of attention. "Tehunath Ha-Shamayim," an astronomical treatise by Raphael Levi, of Hanover, one of Leibnitz's pupils, is also given a notice. It has a peculiar interest to us, as the manuscript of this work by some curious process found its way to Philadelphia and is now deposited in the Leiser Library of this city. Unproved and fanciful theories find no place in this book, though the author has cleared away some of the legendary cobwebs which obscure history.

The translation is in the main faithful and pleasant, though some unfortunate mistakes have crept in. Thus, "Tiglath-Pileser" for "Tiglath-Pileser," "Sirvan" for "Sivvan," "Neto" for "Nieto."

The chapter on the Jews of England has been added by another hand, and the most charitable comment that can be made is that this chapter does not harmonize with the breadth and fairness exhibited in the rest of the work.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

CANON FARRAR shows, though the proof was not at all needed, in his compilation, "With the Poets" (New York: Funk & Wagnalls), that a grave and responsible church dignitary may yet have strong poetical bearings, and, more than that, may think it an important part of life-work to popularize poetry. This volume of selections from English verse has no doubt been made by the Canon of Westminster as much through a sense of duty as for personal pleasure. The whole record of Dr. Farrar forbids any other supposition, and it is this view of the subject which gives us especial gratification. It is, of course, the fact that all such books add by so much to the sum of the better possibilities of society. We do not observe anything very distinctive in the plan or contents of "With the Poets," nor was such novelty to be expected. But the book contains some hundreds of the masterpieces of English poetry which

cannot be printed too often nor scattered too widely. Canon Farrar's introduction to the volume is thoroughly appreciative.

Mr. R. M. Cumnock is a teacher of elocution in a Western city who has shown in various publications that he has sound ideas regarding the most effective way of engaging the interest of young people. His "School Speaker" (Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.), which is before us, is admirable in its selections, which are all good speaking-pieces, while they are also good literature. The "School Speaker" is a worthy companion to Mr. Cumnock's "Choice Readings" for older students, which was published some time since.

Mrs. E. G. Cook, M. D., has written a plain and sensible hand-book, entitled "For Mothers and Daughters: A Manual of Hygiene for Women and the Household," which Messrs. Fowler & Wells, New York, publish. Opening with an argument on the importance of physical culture, Dr. Cook provides short and easily-comprehended chapters on the rearing of children, ventilation of houses, domestic sanitation in general, etc. Especial attention is given to the physical peculiarities of women. The book is elementary, but it is not intended for students; we should rate it as fairly suited to the class it aims to help.

The Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, send us the three "juveniles" whose titles follow: "The Greys," by Abby Eldridge; "First the Blade," by Hannah More Johnson; and "Conrad the House-Wolf," by Joy Allison. The last-named is easily the best of the three, considered as a story and having regard to the variety of motives concerned. It has plot and orderly sequence; the other books are episodic chiefly, but they are fair specimens of their class. There is an evident attempt of late in Sunday-school book manufacture to get out of the didacticism which was simply ruining it. With the moral or commentary following the narrative line for line, the bright youngster of our day, with so much reading matter that was not "goody-goody" tempting him on every side, threatened to throw the Sunday-school books quite over; so there was a reconstruction in the "boards" and the "concerns" of which these three little books show fairly enough the fruit. They still lack ease and variety as compared with the best "wordly" work; for example, the books of Trowbridge, Stoddard, Stockton, and Mrs. Dodge; but they show a definite advance over the religious fiction of ten years, or even less, ago.

In "Studies in Longfellow" Mr. W. C. Gannett has provided what he terms "outlines for schools, conversation classes, and home study." No objection can be made to the harmless kind of worship which such "study" as this indicates; but we cannot but wonder who the students are. Perhaps they are not to be found out of Boston. But the reader who follows Mr. Gannett may be assured that this "study" is not a light one, and that it means nothing less than a reading of the poet line for line, and with sufficient intentness to be able to pass a series of searching examinations. It would be interesting to know how many Longfellow enthusiasts of that degree there are,—outside of Boston. The "Studies" are published in the "Riverside Literature" series, by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In former works Rev. Dr. E. F. Burr has endeavored to prove the existence of a personal God who has made a revelation of His will to man. In his present work ("Ecce Terra," Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication,) he proceeds to show that history, natural science, and the Christian Scriptures, which he characterizes as "parallel rays," combine in testifying to God's providential government of the world. With this view professing Christians will heartily concur; yet we cannot help thinking that while his argument will commend itself to those who agree with his conclusions it is not throughout strong enough to convince the gainsayer. It may confirm a wavering believer, but it will hardly reclaim a conscious skeptic. The style of the book is rather peculiar,—a mixture of the familiar and the artificial,—which is offensive to our taste; and when occasionally the author bubbles over into verse we shut the book in despair.

The new volume by Miss Sally Pratt McLean—who a while ago with her first book agitated the literary world, and absolutely convulsed the narrow sand-spit within which the Pilgrim Fathers sought shelter,—is a collection of stories, four in number, to which she gives the general title, "Some Other Folks" (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.). They are extremely slight as to fabric, and we regret for the sake of "Cape Cod Folks," which was a very extraordinary book, that we are able to say so little for them. "Santa Maria," first in the book, and largest, is far removed in character from the racy studies of actual life and real people down on the Cape. Two other sketches—"The Singular Vote of Ant Tilbox," and "Sam Sperry's Pension,"—are realistic and the chief characters in them are doubtless drawn from observation; but they make a small part of the volume, and are only entitled to consideration as wrapping and packing for something more substantial, and when this, supplied by "Santa Maria," is so unreal and so melodramatic the book as a whole is a disappointment. It may be said that the literary execution is somewhat more skilful than in "Cape Cod Folks," and that the stories have pathos and "convey a lesson;" but as to substance and character it is a pity that after the delightful surprises of the earlier volume we should be offered so unsustaining a repast as this.

As to "slightness," much the same criticism must be passed upon "The Silverado Squatters" (Boston: Roberts Brothers), another volume

by Robert Louis Stevenson, who has written two very agreeable books,—"Travels with a Donkey," and "An Inland Boat-Voyage." His new volume has an insufficient reason for being. It describes some experiences in an abandoned mining-town on the mountain-side, overlooking one of California's beautiful valleys. Here, in a building by the "Silverado Hotel," the writer and his wife squatted; and half of the volume is made up of studies in that neighborhood. As we have already said, there is not enough "to" these to justify their making a book, and this is the more disappointing, because some of the earlier chapters are more substantial and more satisfying. Still, there is a good deal of humor and some pleasant sketching all through it, and the principal regret it inspires is that it falls short where it might have been so much better.

"The Social History of Flatbush, and Manners and Customs of the Dutch Settlers in Kings County," a little volume by Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1882), is a sound and careful piece of historical work which has a more than transient and a wider than local interest. The author deals with local topics; but they are, after all, typical, and she exhibits by her studies of social conditions in Flatbush the language, nomenclature, dress, agriculture, etc., of the early times, and gives us by the facts and figures of actual experience the basis upon which we may establish a complete and intelligent knowledge how the Dutch people on the west end of Long Island built and furnished their houses, supplied their tables, married, were doctored, died, and were buried. The book has the merit of precision without being dry and formal; it goes into detail without being trivial; and while, like the books of most women who attempt history, it sometimes draws near the sentimental, it avoids disaster and does not go over the edge.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE *Fortnightly Review* is reissued in this country by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (Philadelphia: 1104 Walnut Street,) in a very pleasing form of small octavo pages. The number for January contains several good articles, one discussing the condition of the London poor, and another, by Goldwin Smith, on "Irish History." The preposterous squawk against America and all things American, by "Sir" Lepel Griffin, is in this number. As Griffin says in it, however, that he can think of no country except Russia in which he would not prefer to live, we can forgive him the remainder of his article. He might have unfortunately chosen to "reside" here.

The February number of *The English Illustrated Magazine* has a frontispiece, "The Loving-Cup," engraved by J. D. Cooper after a painting by D. G. Rossetti, and other art attractions. The reading-matter includes a pleasing variety; Mrs. Muloch-Craik continues her "Unsentimental Journey Through Cornwall;" Walter Besant begins a serial story, "Julia;" Robert Louis Stevenson writes on "The Character of Dogs," and Grant Allen on "The Humming-Bird's Relatives." Altogether, it impresses us as a very good number of the new monthly. (London and New York: Macmillan & Co.)

A new volume of essays by Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel,") is announced. "Bound Together: A Sheaf of Papers," is its title. Vernon Lee is writing the life of the Countess of Albany for the "Eminent Women" series.—A complete edition of the poems of Sidney Lanier is to be published during the coming spring, edited by Dr. William Hayes Ward, of *The Independent*.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is to give a course of lectures at Princeton on "The Relations of Literature to Life."—"Airs from Arcady and Elsewhere" is the title of a volume of poems by Mr. H. C. Bunner which Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish in March.—Robert Buchanan is recovering from his attack of gastric fever, but his illness has delayed the publication of his "The Great Problem; or, Six Days and a Sabbath."—Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are preparing a new edition of Irving in seven volumes, to be called the "Stuyvesant" edition.—General Gordon is about to appear in for him a novel character. He has written a book of a theological nature which may be expected to see the light of day in London shortly.

Anthony Trollope's posthumous novel and his last completed work, "An Old Man's Love," will soon be published by the Blackwoods.—The title of Mr. Blaine's forthcoming book has been settled on; it is "Twenty Years of Congress."—The French issue of "John Bull et Son Ile" is reported to be in its twenty-eighth edition.—Tennyson is now carefully and conveniently called by the English journals who dislike his acceptance of a peerage, not "Baron," or "Lord," but "the Laureate."—Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. are to publish a life of the late Ezra Cornell, written by his son, ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell, of New York.

Don Juan Valera, the newly-appointed Spanish Minister, is a man of letters. He has written several books, and the most popular, such as "Pepita Jimenez," and "El Comendador Mendoza," have been translated into several languages and published as *feuilletons* in the *Paris Journal des Débats*.—The Japanese Embassy in London have furnished some statistics of the country, from which it appears that in 1880 there were 3,313 new books published in Japan, and 2,952 in 1881. In 1880, of the newspapers published in the country, 37,683,633 were sold. In 1881 there were twenty-one public libraries, the number of visitors during the year being 107,801.—Miss Robinson, the English poetess, is

about to bring out a new volume of poems, under the title, "The New Arcadia." The poems are mostly tragic stories of country life.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, it is reported, will visit England some time this year on a lecturing tour.—Messrs. W. D. Howells, John Hay, John Bach McMaster, Clarence Cook, H. C. Bunner, George Parsons Lathrop, Frank D. Millet, W. Mackay Laffan, and R. U. Johnson, were elected as members of the Authors' Club during the past year.—Two books, at least, will be the result of Mr. Arnold's visit to this country, one containing the lectures he has given here, and another recording his impressions of America.—Mr. Walter Besant is writing a novel for *The English*.—*The Beacon*, the new Boston weekly, soon to appear under the editorship of Mr. Howard M. Ticknor, formerly of the firm of Ticknor & Fields, will start with a large capital. It is to be "a purely literary weekly, eschewing politics, gossip and scandal." It is to be composed of poems, essays, stories, criticisms, reviews, statistics, etc. Great things are expected of it.

Not in poverty merely, but in the most abject misery and squalor, died on January 7th at St. Petersburg a Russian poet whom his countrymen, now that he is forever mute, deem it no exaggeration to rank with the most esteemed of contemporary writers. Inokenty Vassilevitch Fedorof, better known by his pseudonym, "Omoulevsky," was distinguished by depth of feeling and intensity of expression, vigor of metaphor and elegance of form. His literary career began with the publication of some short poems which first appeared in 1861. His novel, "Step by Step," which appeared in the *Dyelo*, was the most successful of his productions. Latterly, however, he gave himself up entirely to writing poetry. His collected poems, both original and translations, under the title, "Songs of a Life," were published only three months ago, but brought no profits to relieve the wants of the poor author.

"Characterized by high, unbroken mediocrity," is the description which the *Pull Mall Gazette* gives of the British literature of the past year.—Weidmann of Berlin will shortly publish the first volume of a "Life of Lessing," by Professor Erich Schmidt.—Miss Hogarth, the surviving executrix of Charles Dickens, has taken measures to prevent the publication in England of Dickens's letters to his solicitor.—Rev. E. P. Roe has begun work upon a serial novel which will appear in the *Century* during the present year.—F. H. Revell, of Chicago, announces an interesting book on "Children's Meetings," by Miss Lucy J. Rider, a successful worker for children.

The Literary Life is a new monthly periodical issuing from Cleveland, O., and published and edited by Mr. William M. Clemens, the first number of which, for February, has reached us. "The object," it is stated in an article of "Greeting," "will be, not so much to make the table it shall spread groan under a heavy weight of literary food, as to provide a thoroughly wholesome and relishing repast." The object furthermore, we may state, is to make an eclectic rather than an original paper. Nearly all the matter in the first number is selected; but the selections are made with good judgment, and with its news and trade items, etc., the paper is readable.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

HINTS ON THE DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE OF DWELLINGS. By William Paul Gerhard, C. E. Pp. 302. \$2.50. William T. Comstock, New York.

CONRAD AND THE HOUSE-WOLF. By Joy Allison. Pp. 352. \$1.15.—FIRST THE BLADE. By Hannah More Johnson. Pp. 270. \$1.—THE GREYS. By Abby Eldridge. Pp. 216. \$0.85. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

NOTES ON WASHINGTON; OR, SIX YEARS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. By J. W. Gemmill. Pp. 316. \$1.25. E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.

COMMUNICATION.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

THE international copyright question seems to share with many other topics of public interest the misfortune that but few who discuss it in our daily papers and other periodicals succeed in writing more than a few paragraphs without making unintentional errors which are calculated to confuse the general reader. This is probably owing to the fact that this subject has not received the study it deserves, and therefore the writers having but a superficial knowledge must necessarily look at it from one point of view only. The editorial paragraph on page 228 of THE AMERICAN for January 19th is no exception to this in that in telling the truth about Mr. Trollope's experience with American publishers it does not state the whole case. Mr. Trollope says in his "Autobiography": "I cannot say that I have never had a shilling of American money on behalf of reprints of my works, but I have been conscious of no such payment." This sounds very bad for the reputation of those large houses that issued his novels in the United States; but if we look at the facts as presented by "Elzevir" in the *Boston Herald* for October 8th, 1883, we arrive at the whole truth, which, though it may not relieve the American publishers of all blame, certainly puts them in a more just light.

In 1861, Mr. Trollope endeavored while in this country to arrange personally with the houses that had previously reprinted his books without payment, to give him a royalty on future sales. In this he failed partially, no doubt, owing to the disturbing influences then at work in our country, which unsettled business of every kind,—excepting, perhaps, army contractors. After this, to put it in his own language, he "sold all foreign rights to his English publishers." He sold his rights, and then complains of the consequences! Should he not be left entirely

out of the question? He goes on to say, however: "Though I do not know that I have raised my price against them [his publishers,] on that score, I may in this way have had some indirect advantage from the American market. But I do know that what the publishers have received here is very trifling." (As a matter of fact, as "Elzevir" shows in his statement in the *Boston Herald* mentioned above, two houses in New York paid his English publishers \$16,500,—no "trifling" amount, though it may not be equal to what they would have paid, had an international copyright law been in force.)

Surely, Mr. Trollope's experience must have shown him that a clause conveying all foreign rights to his publishers must have been a very important factor in obtaining for his later stories the large prices paid him. Mr. Trollope's "Autobiography" has received high praise as being very entertaining reading; but the part relating to this subject must only be taken as a contribution to our knowledge of the relations between American publishers and foreign authors, and not as a basis for calling all American publishers pirates, as many have done.

If I have not already taken too much space, allow me to look at another phase of the subject by calling attention to a portion of Mr. Warner's letter to the American Copyright League, which the same editorial praises so warmly. The letter is particularly to be commended, as it inaugurates the first movement made by American authors as a body towards securing better rights in their literary property as well as aiming to admit foreigners to the same rights. It says: "It is certainly plain enough that no publisher has any possible interest in this question." Though this may be right, it is not as plain as he makes it out to be, as the interests of author and publisher are identical in so many ways, neither, I may say, being able to exist without the other, both having the same interests at stake, the one investing brains and time, the other money and labor, for the same pecuniary reward. Mr. Warner compares the author with the cotton-planter and wool-raiser. The two are not similar, however; the cotton-planter sells his products to the manufacturer offering him the highest price, and has no interest in what may become of them. With an author it is different.

In this country, the plan generally adopted is that of paying the author a percentage upon every copy of his book sold, so that he has a continual interest. The manuscript in it, therefore, is not always given to the house that offers the largest percentage, but to the one that will advertise the book the most and has the greatest facilities for giving it a wide distribution, thus obtaining better results than could have been obtained by arranging with a house offering a larger percentage, but with meagre facilities for making the book known. Under the royalty system, author and publisher have the same interests as long as the book sells. The publishers' concern in this matter may be overestimated by themselves and others, because until the present time they are the only class that has made any effort as a class to secure better laws; and, though it is the author's prerogative to say for what and how he shall dispose of his manuscript, we think that all who give it proper consideration will acknowledge that the publisher as a co-worker should have a small share of interest in its settlement. B.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—Baker Pasha met with a disastrous defeat in the Soudan on the 4th inst. He began his advance from the entrenchments at Trinkitat on the 3d inst. His force consisted of three thousand troops, short of ammunition, and many of whom showed an unwillingness to proceed. Baker Pasha had sent from Trinkitat to Cairo an urgent appeal for rifles to replace the old muskets with which members of his troops were armed. In reply he received orders to try to force his way to Tokar without delay, and with the English officers connected with the expedition began the march expecting defeat. The spies had falsely reported that the roads were clear, with the exception of small bands of rebels. On Monday forenoon, a portion of the advance encountered a body of Osman Digna's troops, and a fight ensued which was more of a rout than a battle. The losses in killed and wounded amounted to two thousand men. Baker Pasha lost all his camels and stores, and a number of Krupp cannon and Gatling guns. Baker with the remnant of his forces reached Trinkitat, and proceeded immediately to Souakim in the *Ranger*. The defeat of Baker Pasha was followed on the 6th inst. by the destruction of a force of four hundred Egyptian troops, under Tewfik Bey, at a point between Simkat and the coast. The Marquis of Queensberry has sent a pamphlet to the members of the House of Lords and House of Commons, advocating reform of the marriage service to meet the views of secularists. He proposes, in order to meet divorce cases, to leave out in the marriage ceremony the words, "whom God has joined together, let no man put asunder," substituting "whom the Government or nature may put asunder, let no man attempt to keep together."

Parliament was opened on the 5th inst. by royal commission. The Queen's speech was adopted in the Lords without special incident. In the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Robert Bourke (Conservative,) moved an amendment pointing out the want of success of the Government's policy in Egypt. Sir Charles Dilke, president of the Local Government Board, who was expected to reply to the amendment, was absent. Nobody rising, the Speaker put the question, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 77 to 20. The collapse of the debate on Mr. Bourke's amendment has placed the Conservatives in a painfully ridiculous position. Baron de Worms, who was the last Conservative speaker, asked Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, to continue the debate for the Government, but elicited no reply. The amendment would have been negatived without a division, if Sir Stafford Northcote had not challenged a division. The Speaker allowed the Conservatives a long time to marshal their forces, and "whips" scoured the lobbies of the House, but could collect only twenty members. The incident is unprecedented in Parliamentary history.

A Spanish vessel, name unknown, has been capsized near Corunna and her crew of nineteen persons were drowned. The Emperor William and the Crown-Prince Frederick William gave an audience on the 3d inst. to Prince Prisdang, the Siamese Envoy. The Prince is daily in conference with Count von Hatzfeldt, Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, with a view to effecting a commercial treaty between Germany and Siam. The Paris (France,) tribunal of commerce has declared the *Crédit de France* and the *Crédit de Paris* bankrupt.

A German company is in process of organization, the purpose of which is to acquire possession of territory in the island of Borneo, in opposition to the British company. Bishop Freppel, member of the French Chamber of

Deputies, exhorts the clergy to preserve an attitude of neutrality in political matters. He advises laymen, however, to serve the cause of the Comte de Paris. The Dundee whaler *Thetis* has been purchased by the United States Government, to be used for the relief of the Greely expedition. The *Thetis* is two years old. It is of six hundred tons' burden, and is the strongest and staunchest of the Dundee whaling-fleet. The editor of a newspaper at Posen, Jankowski by name, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment because he published an address congratulating Cardinal Ledochowski on his birthday. The Belgium Chamber of Deputies has rejected, by a vote of 68 to 41, a motion to reduce the salaries of the superior Catholic clergy. A later London despatch says Baker Pasha has telegraphed that the force by which he was defeated on Monday was less than a thousand men, but that his Egyptians threw away their guns and fled.

DOMESTIC.—An explosion of gasoline occurred at Alliance, O., on the 1st inst., killing seven persons and badly injuring nine others; three buildings were destroyed. The House Committee on Public Lands have decided to report a bill declaring forfeited the land-grants to the Oregon and California and California and Oregon railroads, except such tracts as have been patented. The grants to both roads amount to about five million acres, one-tenth of which have been patented, and the land is valued at from three to four dollars an acre. The winter carnival at Montreal began on the 4th inst. The great ice palace was illuminated with electric lights, which produced a wonderful effect. Sixty-two new pupils have arrived at the Indian training-school at Carlisle, Pa. Fifty-two of them are Apaches from the San Carlos Reservation, the remainder Pueblos from New Mexico. The ice in the Mississippi River at St. Louis is running freely and an early resumption of navigation to southern points is expected. In the United States Court at Richmond, Va., on the 4th inst., Judge Hughes gave a decision in the matter of the cannons, guns, and other war material, seized last July on board the schooner *E. G. Irwin*, on the charge that they were intended for the insurgents in Hayti. He decided that the steamer called *Mary N. Hogan* was in July last in New York, made ready to be sent to the waters of Hayti, to cruise and commit hostilities in those waters as a gunboat in behalf of the insurgents of that island against its Government, and that the munitions seized on board the *Irwin* were intended to be put on board the *Hogan*, and used as her armament in hostilities against the Haytian Republic, and that therefore the property was forfeited. A decree was accordingly entered for the forfeiture and sale of the seized goods. A delegation from the tribes of the Flathead Indians now in Washington have had several conferences with the Secretary of the Interior in regard to accepting patents for the lands assigned them in Bitter-Root Valley, but no conclusion has been reached. The Connellsville coke syndicate, formed some time ago to regulate output and prices, has fallen through, the smaller operators refusing to join it. They regard it as a scheme to "freeze them out." The post-office at Annapolis, Md., was robbed of three thousand dollars in money and the same in stamps on the 3d inst. The civil-rights bill passed by the Ohio Legislature has become a law. It is said to be the same as that declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. J. C. S. Blackburn was on the 5th inst. nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic caucus of the Kentucky Legislature. He received sixty-three votes to fifty-seven for Williams. Speaker Carlisle's name was withdrawn, in accordance with his request. Destructive floods have occurred along the Ohio River, but details are received too late for this summary.

DEATHS.—Wendell Phillips, the famous Anti-Slavery advocate, died on the 2d inst. at Boston, aged 73. Eugene Rouher, the French statesman, the friend and political supporter of Louis Napoleon, died at Paris on the 3d inst. Harry E. Packer, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., died at Mauch Chunk, Pa., on the 1st inst., aged 34. Rev. Pennell Coombe, a well-known Methodist clergyman, died at Fernwood, Pa., on the 1st inst., aged 73. Frau Josephine Gallmeyer, a celebrated German actress, died at Vienna on the 3d inst., aged 45. Judge Henry Cooper, ex-United States Senator from Tennessee, was killed by robbers near Culiacan, Mexico, on the 4th inst. He was sixty years of age. Mrs. Catherine P. Pattison, mother of Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, died at Alexandria, Va., on the 6th inst., aged 58.

DRIFT.

—Mr. Henry Irving is reported to have declared that the Boston Theatre is superior to any building of the kind he ever was in. According to the *Boston Traveller*, he has engaged an architect to draw complete plans of the theatre from which to build a new theatre in London. According to that paper, "the Boston has always been considered the most complete theatre in this or any other country, and while it is a source of pride to our own citizens is no less a wonder to theatrical artists from other shores."

—The increasing danger of forest fires is a matter that demands legislative attention. The plan of planting factory hamlets—shining gems of civilization,—in the bosom of a beautiful forest wilderness all over the State, fails because woodlands become such fearful tinder-boxes in a dry time. Only well-secured and very patient capital is likely to preserve our forests under the most favorable circumstances. The competition of railway timber and fuel leaves no pecuniary temptation to enter into local investments, while they are exposed to sudden conflagration by the furtive match of the wild boy, the carelessness of the tramp, and the reasonable certainty of the incendiary locomotive. So long as forest property is risky and of no profit, except as it may purify the air or preserve the sources of springs and streams, it stands at the mercy of the first axe that can pay cash down. Curiously enough, while standing timber from its bulk and height is comparatively safe from fire, cord wood is extremely hazardous and sprout land is apt to get singed over destructively every year or two.

—A clergyman writes to an English contemporary: "There is generally a considerable sameness about the comic things that come out of answers to examination papers; but this, which I came across the other day, is quite new to me. The question was: 'Give the narrative of the tribute money, and the lesson we can learn from it?' The answer: 'They brought a penny to our Lord, and He said: "Whose subscription is this? Give it to Caesar;" the lesson being that rich people ought not to put coppers on the plate.'

—Work on the long-talked-of Roman Catholic cathedral in Westminster, London, is to be begun this spring. The building is to form the centre of a huge quadrangle, comprising the site of the Tothill Fields Prison, recently purchased for one hundred and fifteen thousand pounds from the Middlesex magistrates, and a site adjoining long in possession of Cardinal Manning. As a frontage to this square, houses are to be built in architectural keeping with the building, and of a character to adorn the neighborhood. The cathedral itself, which is to cost something like five hundred thousand pounds, is to be five hundred and seventy feet in length and three hundred and fifty feet in width. Westminster Abbey is five hundred and eleven feet in length by two hundred and three feet across the transepts. The plans of the new cathedral are borrowed from Germany; for Sir Tatton Sykes purchased the designs of the Votiv Kirche in Vienna from the architect, the late Baron von Ferstel.

—According to the returns of vital statistics for 1882, recently published, it would seem that France is rapidly reaching the condition in which the births are only just sufficient to supply the waste caused by death. In 1882, as compared with 1881, there were ten thousand more deaths and fifteen hundred fewer marriages. Sixty years ago, under the Restoration, France would have doubled its population in one hundred and twelve years; at the present rate, the doubling would occupy two hundred and sixty-seven years, but for the steady immigration of an enormous body of foreigners into the country every year.

—The Earl of Dalhousie, presiding at the first "house dinner" of the National Liberal Club in London, the occasion being the unveiling of a bust of the Premier (who is president of the club), remarked that no statesman of our time had possessed so great a personal influence on Parliament and the country as Mr. Gladstone. In the House of Commons, his eloquence, knowledge of facts, and experience, commanded attention; but amongst the people of the country it was not so much these high qualities as his earnestness, his love of justice, and his moral courage, that were esteemed. Some people were fond of comparing the Mr. Gladstone of to-day with the Mr. Gladstone of fifty years ago. They forgot that if he had changed so had the ideas and circumstances of the nation. Mr. Gladstone's faculty of growth was one of his most highly estimable qualities. Canning and Peel had this faculty in a high degree; Mr. Gladstone in a still higher. The consequence was that there was no great reform of the last forty years on which he had not impressed his genius. His Lordship referred to some of the Premier's most notable legislative achievements, and then passed on to speak of his personal character, his kindness, his humility, and his urbanity. He had elevated the tone of political controversy. With him it never partook of rancorous personality. He was noted for the courtesy with which he treated political antagonists. It was earnestly to be hoped that so conscientious and useful a life might be long spared to the country. Loud cheers greeted the unveiling of the bust.

—The new cathedral of the new English see of Truro is approaching completion, and it is noticed that no death has yet occurred among the workmen. St. Paul's Cathedral (London) is remarkable as having been begun and finished by an architect and master-mason, both of whom long survived the completion of their great work.

—At the reopening of the French Chambers after Christmas, Senator Carnot expressed the hope that economy would be the end mainly kept in view in financial affairs. It has become obvious that a republican form of government is not for France a cheap one by any means, so many interests have to be expensively considered by those in office, if they want to stay there.

—In the ten Prussian universities—Berlin, Breslau, Bonn, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, Marburg and Munster,—12,768 students are matriculated for the winter course. Berlin heads the list with 4,635; next in order comes Halle, 1,544; Breslau, 1,479; Göttingen, 1,064; Bonn, 1,037; Königsberg, 909; Greifswald, 725; Marburg, 720; Kiel, 375; and Munster with 280 students. According to the respective faculties, they are divided as follows: Theology, 2,437 (inclusive of 505 Catholics); law, 2,339; medicine, 2,878; philosophy, 5,114 students.

—A correspondent writes to *Woods and Forests* (England): "It has been calculated that the tree-thinnings of an acre of land worth only from five to ten shillings per acre, but planted with a mixture of larch, beech, pine, hazel, birch and oak,—the latter with a view to the growth of navy timber or trees of large size for building and other purposes,—will at the end of from ten to fifteen years, according to local circumstances, repay the average expenses of planting, rent and management during that period, together with compound interest at five per cent.; and the profits of future falls may be estimated as follows: In thirteen years, or at twenty-three years' growth, £24 10s. per acre; in thirteen years more, or at thirty-six years' growth, £39 per acre; after that period, a triennial profit of about twelve pounds per acre, until the oak is fit for navy or other purposes, for which timber of first-class quality is required, when the final clearance may be expected to fetch from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds per acre."

—Scientific men rarely die so rich as the late Sir William Siemens,—two million dollars personalty, and realty as well.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, February 7.

AT New Year's there were 307 iron furnaces in blast in the United States, and 376 out of blast. This showed a material decline of activity during the year, there having been 417 in blast at January 1st (1883), and 334 at July 1st. The latter return, however, shows that the most of the year's decline was in the first sixth months of the year, and that in the latter half there was a comparatively small change. Since the first of the present year there have been some, though not yet very important, signs of improvement. The market for iron is this week generally reported more active and more firm, and an important corporation in the Lehigh region is about to blow in one or two more furnaces, with a slight advance in the price of pig. The stock markets have maintained generally the advance in prices which was noted last week; the range of quotations shown below is with

few exceptions as high or higher than a week ago. There is some diminution in the visible supply of wheat, but it is still thirty-four millions of bushels, twelve millions more than last year. The export demand is perceptibly better, though not greatly so. In prices there was a tendency yesterday to a slight advance, upon theories that the growing winter wheat had been hurt in the West by protracted storm and absence of snow. Corn and oats are active, and the foreign demand for the former has been noticeably better than for wheat. The export movement of merchandise from New York for the week ended on Tuesday (5th inst.) was a good one, being a fair average of the corresponding week in the last two years.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	Feb. 6.	Jan. 30.		Feb. 6.	Jan. 30.
Penna. R. R.,	58½	58½	Northern Central,	58½ bid	59
Phila. and Reading,	28¼	27¾	Buff., N. Y. and P.,	9½	9½
Lehigh Nav.,	45½	45½	North Penn. R. R.,	67¾	67½
Lehigh Valley,	68¼	68	United Cos. N. J.,	195	195
North Pac., com.,	22	22¾	Phila. and Erie,	18	16¾
North Pac., pref.,	47	47½	New Jersey Cent.,	88¼	87½
West Shore, bds.,	53	54	Ins. Co. of N. A.,	31	

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg.,	113¼	113¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	129	
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup.,	114¼	114½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	131	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	123¾	124	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	133	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	123¾	124	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	135	
U. S. 3s, reg.,	101	101¼	U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	137	

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	Feb. 6.	Jan. 30.		Feb. 6.	Jan. 30.
Central Pacific,	63½	66½	New York Central,	115½	114¾
Canada Southern,	54¾	53¾	Oregon and Trans.,	22¾	24¾
Den. and Rio Grande,	21½	21½	Oregon Navigation,	93	
Delaware and Hud.,	111¼	108	Pacific Mail,	45¾	46
Del., Lack. and W.,	124¾	120¾	St. Paul,	90¾	89¾
Erie,	26¾	26¾	Texas Pacific,	20	19¾
Lake Shore,	100¾	98¼	Union Pacific,	80¾	77½
Louis and Nashville,	47¾	47¾	Wabash,	16¾	16½
Michigan Central,	92½	92	Wabash, preferred,	27½	27
Missouri Pacific,	91¾	89¾	Western Union,	75½	75¼
Northwestern, com.,	119¾	117¾			

The New York banks at the close of last week showed a small loss in reserve (\$180,400), but the surplus over legal requirements remained enormously large,—\$19,298,375. Their specie stock had risen to \$73,961,300. At the corresponding time last year, it was \$61,605,200. The Philadelphia banks at the same date showed an increase in the item of capital of \$363,000, caused by the admission of the Independence National Bank to membership in the Clearing-House; and an increase in loans of \$500,528, in reserve of \$479,527, in due from banks of \$151,479, in due to banks of \$100,019, and in deposits of \$1,132,563. There was a decrease in the item of national bank notes of \$9,168, and in circulation of \$32,918. The Philadelphia banks had \$5,563,000 loaned in New York.

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia,) of this date says: "The money market is without noteworthy change, the amount of capital seeking investment being more than sufficient to supply the demand. Call loans are quoted at three and five per cent., and first-class commercial paper at five and six per cent. In New York there is a fair demand for prime commercial paper, that which is endorsed being preferred. Yesterday, in New York, call money loaned at two per cent. all day."

The specie shipments from New York last week were \$428,666, mostly silver, and the imports \$88,364. As a matter of fact, the specie movement at present is substantially nothing, except the usual outgo of silver, which is more properly an export of merchandise than of money.

The *Railroad Gazette* reports the construction of fourteen miles of new railroad, making the total thus far this year forty-one miles, as compared with sixty-one miles in the same period of 1883, one hundred and thirty-eight miles in 1882, and seventy-one miles in 1881.

The anthracite-coal trade is reported in good condition and steady. The production, though the mines generally are on half-time, is about as great as last year, this being due "to the increased number of collieries that have been opened, or to improvements which have been made." "Prices have hardened somewhat, and special coals are being firmly held at good figures," *Saward's Coal Journal* says. The bituminous trade, which has been very much depressed, is reported a shade better.

The *New York Times* of this date reports an interview with William H. Vanderbilt in the course of which that gentleman said: "The upward movement in stocks is going to last. There is no reason for their going down as low as they have. See how plentiful money is! There is more of it than you can shake a stick at. The stocks are not in Wall Street now. The amount there is less than people have any idea of. When people come to look for three or four stocks, they will not find them in Wall Street. You have no conception how stocks are distributed. Take, for instance, the New York Central Railroad. It has 9,300 stockholders, a very large number of whom have from fifty to two hundred shares. I have the same stock I held two years ago, and I am going to keep it. My money is in a few things and not in four or five hundred. Now, for the past two weeks I have been buying. . . . I think things have taken a different aspect from what they were two weeks ago. Confidence I believe to be restored. . . . Every day creates a better feeling. My opinion is that from this time on all good, dividend-paying stocks will have the confidence of the public generally. There may be temporary exceptions to this, but as a rule it will prevail."

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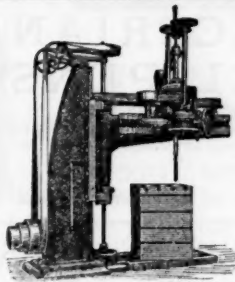
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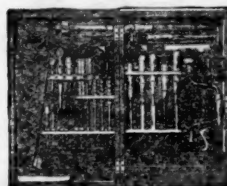
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